BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,..... $2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1859. NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 .....1 25
Do. do. 3 .....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES STOKELEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKELEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-1m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.
(Basement of New "Journal Building.")
P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.
Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf,* WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAIN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. MCCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish';
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil:
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$25 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know. H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them. C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

WANTED.

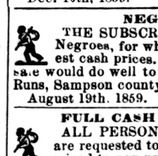
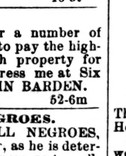
A COACHMAKER, accustomed to doing the wood work on Buggies, Waggons, &c. For a good steady workman, liberal wages will be paid. Apply to W. J. NEWTON,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-3t*

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th. 1859. 52-6m

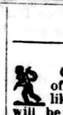
FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

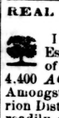
WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

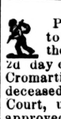
NEGRO SALE.

ON THE 3d OF JANUARY NEXT, at the residence of Mrs. Tiercy Williams, I will sell between 20 and 30 likely NEGROES on credit of six months. Purchasers will be required to give notes with satisfactory securities before taking the Negroes off
17 tJ3 A. G. MOSELEY, *Commissioner.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out-buildings.
Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.
Dec. 8th, 1859 15-8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.
The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.
To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. B ATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-tIF.

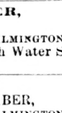
A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the County Court, to me issued from November Term, 1859, I will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday the 2d day of January, 1860, the Slaves allotted to George S. Cromartie in the division of the Slaves of James Cromartie, deceased, by the Commissioners therefor appointed by said Court, upon a credit of six months, requiring bond with approved security.
A. K. CROMARTIE, *Commissioner.*
December 1st, 1859. 14-ts

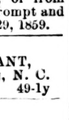
LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Plantation and Land, where he now lives, five miles above Long Creek Bridge, and 1 mile East of the Sampson Road; containing 362 acres, about fifty of which is cleared, and some of that very good swamp Land, tolerable good Turpentine and Shingle Timber in abundance, with all the necessary buildings about a Plantation in good repair. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon, as I am determined to sell. I deem it unnecessary to give a full discription of the Land, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
J. F. CROOM.
Nov. 23. 13-6t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sep. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28. 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

Schools.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL,
ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN A MORAL, healthy, country neighborhood, one mile from Mebansville Depot on the North Carolina Railroad.
Pupils will board in the family of the Principal. Board and tuition $100 per Session of five months. School opens 18th January, 1860.
REFERENCES:
Faculty of the University; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.; Wm. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.
WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.
December 22d, 1859—17-4t.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Primary Department,.....	$12 50
" " Higher Branches,.....	16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,.....	20 00
Board, including everything..... .....$8	per month
Contingent expenses.....	1 00

Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the third Monday in January.
FACULTY:
REV. W. M. WINYAH, PRESIDENT,
PROF. W. T. WALLERS,
" W. G. SIMMONS,
" J. H. FOOTE,
" WM. ROYALL.
German will be taught as an extra study.
French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.
The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty. The College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.
JAMES S. PUREFOY, *Treasurer.*
Forestville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 17-tF1

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., AND Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, } *Principals,*
Aided by six Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils.
THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admission of Pupils on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860.
For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or to
16-tF1 J. B. WILLIAMS, *Private Secretary.*

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

Jefferson Academy, Duplin County, N. C.
WM. L. MILLER, M. A., PRINCIPAL.
THE OBJECT of this School is to prepare young men for the University or any College, or for the active duties of life.
Terms per session of five months.
Tuition in English Branches,.....$15 00
" " Classics and Mathematics,..... 20 00
" " Advanced Classics and Mathematics,..... 25 00
Board eight dollars per month.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Lewis W. Green, DD., Danville, Ky.; Rev. J. R. Wilson, DD., Augusta, Ga.; Prof. C. S. Venable, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. F. Dowdell, Chambers County, Ala.; Hons. P. Powell & D. A. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; Profs. Winston & Strange, Richmond, Va.; Profs. Martin & Holladay, Hampden Sidney, Va.; Rev. Jno. B. Sheaver, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rev. Elias Harrison, DD., Alexandria Va.; Rev. T. V. Morse, DD., Richmond, Va.; and Caleb S. Hallowell, High School, Alexandria, Va.
For further information address the Principal, Branch's Store, Duplin Co., N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-6t w

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co, N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17 tf

NOTICE.
BY ORDER of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, December Term, 1859, will be sold at the late residence of Charles Henry, dec'd, on Colley, upon six months' credit, the crop of Corn Fodder, Turpentine Tools and other articles not willed on the 10th of January next.
At the same time and place, the Negroes of the Estate will be hired for twelve months, upon the usual terms. Bonds and approved securities required.
Persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay.
Dec. 15-1t—17-tf P. MURPHY, *Adm'r pend. lite.*
Such portions of the stock as the widow desires, will be sold at the same time, place and terms.
P. MURPHY, *Agent.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Admistrator to the Estate of John M. Vernon, at the December Term, 1859, of Brunswick County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
WM. VERNON, Adm'r.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1859—15-4t.

I will expose to sale at public auction, at the dwelling of the late John M. Vernon in said County,
TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN SLAVES;
ABOUT 40 HOGS; ABOUT 18 HEAD OF CATTLE;
SMALL LOT OF TURPENTINE, AND HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Sale to take place on the 5th day of January, 1860.
Terms.—6 months credit, bonds with good security required of purchasers.
WM. VERNON, Administrator.
Place of sale one mile from Hood's Creek Station on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.
Dec. 8th, 1859 15-4t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Administrator of the late Dr. Dortch, will sell, at public auction, in Goldsboro', on the *second day of January next,* SIX VALUABLE SLAVES; five of them have been working turpentine six or eight years, and one is a first rate Cooper. Terms—six months credit, with interest from date.
WM. T. DORTCH.
Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-ts

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.
The undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Raleigh, in North Carolina, a weekly newspaper designed to advance the interests of the Episcopal Church at the South, and to diffuse intelligence concerning its labors and its progress.—In this enterprise he has reason to hope for the approbation, and to some extent the aid of the Bishops of Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, and the Missionary District of the South-West. In each of these dioceses he expects to have a resident contributor to the columns of his journal, who shall give information to its readers of any event of interest occuring in the diocese to which the writer belongs.
The benefits of such a paper, if well conducted, will be acknowledged to be great, when it is recollected that in all these dioceses just enumerated, constituting in themselves a mighty and rapidly growing empire—there is not a single newspaper expressing the sentiments and recording the contemporaneous history of the Episcopal Church—that what is known by its clergy and people living in this extensive and prosperous region on these subjects is

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859.

The President's Message.

We lay before our readers to-day, a very full and accurate synopsis of this important document, received here yesterday afternoon by telegraph. Although the receiving of it in this way occasioned a pretty heavy expense, we did not hesitate to do so, in order to lay it immediately before our readers, as we did in the form of an extra, delivered last evening to our town subscribers and forwarded to as many out of town as could be reached by mail. The Message itself cannot reach here by mail until to-night or to-morrow morning, too late for our weekly issue, at least under the present arrangement of the mails. By using the telegraph, we are enabled to lay the substance of the Message before our weekly readers seven days sooner than we could otherwise have done.

The message itself is condensed into so plain a synopsis that every person can appreciate it for himself. It assumes the correct grounds upon the sectional difficulties between the North and the South—goes for adopting vigorous measures towards Mexico—favors Cuba—the Pacific Railroad, and the erection of military posts over the Mexican frontier for the protection of our citizens from Indian outrages.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

Democratic District Conventions.—The Time for Holding Them.

Our Democratic brethren of Cumberland at their meeting in Fayetteville, suggest Elizabethtown as the place and the second week in January as the time for the holding of the Democratic District Convention, to appoint delegates to represent this district in the Charleston Convention. Our Democratic brethren of Brunswick suggest Wilmington and the second week in March. We in New Hanover are willing to agree to any place that may suit the balance of the district. It is not to the place, but to the *time* that we wish to refer at present, and our remarks, although made with more direct reference to the third district, will apply generally to the other districts.

We confess it appears to us that the second week in January will be too soon, inasmuch as it is very doubtful whether all the counties in the district will have made arrangements to be represented by that time. It is also a little inconvenient for many persons to leave home just after the beginning of the year. We are inclined to think that our Democratic fellow-citizens of Duplin and Sampson, and perhaps Columbus, have calculated upon the appointment of delegates at the Courts which will intervene between this and the 8th of March, and in all of these counties the Courts will be held *after* the second week in January.

We confess that, apart from these considerations which will render a postponement of the time of holding the District Convention necessary, we cannot but think that under any circumstances it would be expedient to defer the assembling of *any* district convention until after the adjournment of the State Convention, because we regard one of the main objects of the State Convention to be consultation for the common good—a meeting together to reconsile local differences, if any exist—to arrive at a mutual understanding and concert of action, and we must think that in order to secure these objects it is desirable that the State Convention should not be embarrassed by the prior separate action of eight independent conventions, as also that delegates from the districts and from the State at large should go to Charleston under the same instructions, not only in fact but in form. By having the district conventions to meet *after* the State, all possibility of even apparent variance would be avoided, for there, after full consultation in State Convention, all the districts would distinctly understand each other, and misconceptions be avoided. Let us not be misunderstood about this matter. We do not believe for a moment that there is any difference in *principle* between the members of the Democratic party of the State, but there may be in their views with regard to the policy most proper and efficient to give effect to these principles.

We commend these remarks to the better judgment of our brethren of the Democratic press in general, but more particularly to that of our friend of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*. We should be much pleased to hear from them at their earliest convenience, if they deem the subject worthy of attention, which we feel assured they do.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Mr. Winslow, or some other of our Representatives or Senators, for a copy of Capt. Wilkes' Report on the Deep River country of N. C. Capt. Wilkes' examination was ordered with a view of ascertaining its adaptation for the erection there of naval workshops or a national foundry. The report is accompanied by a profile of the shaft of the Egypt Company, a map of a part of North Carolina, showing the routes connecting with Deep River, constructed and proposed; also a map of the Deep River district, by Captain C. Wilkes, U. S. N.

Mr. Toucey, in a brief message accompanying this report, does not deem it expedient at this time to establish in North Carolina machine and workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., for naval vessels.

☞ The effort to adjourn over the House of Representatives during the Christmas holidays failed to succeed. Last week Mr. Winslow made that effort, stating as his opinion that it might tend rather to expedite than to delay an organization, as it would give members from all sections an opportunity to consult and exchange views with their constituents. As things now went on there seemed to be small prospect of an early organization.

The House however keeps at it, but for all that members will pair off, and "see Christmas."

☞ We presume that most of our cotemporaries have been taking Christmas, for our exchanges by this morning's mail are few and not generally interesting.—Pennington, of the Newbern Progress, was at work all day, and kept sober—so he says. Sinclair, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, in his issue of yesterday morning, asks the indulgence of his readers for the small amount of editorial. Excuse—Christmas times. Valid, but not needed.

Chrlstmas

Is past. There was the usual "noise and confusion," but in a very scattered sort of way. The Don Quixotes were not strong. A crowd on foot preceded by an ox team was quite amusing. John Kuner was feeble. John Barleycorn retained his usual spirit, and when hit hard and often was sure to return the blow with interest.—Apparently fewer people went out of town than usuel. At any rate the streets were more crowded. Round our way, on Princess street, everybody was as quiet as a young lamb. We have as yet heard of no serious accidents. We hope that we may not.

To-day everything wears its usual aspect, and people are going about their business as heretofore. Some may find it a little tough, but not many. The weather yesterday was delightful. Like a mild day in Spring or Fall. Nothing wintry about it.

With a good sense that eschews Blue-Lawism, our town authorities on Christmas generally, let the boys have their way so far as mere noise is concerned, although order in all essential particulars is enforced.—There was therefore much firing of crackers, rockets, sarpients, etc., and a good deal of cheering and shouting, but nothing worse, and as the night wore on even these ceased, and the town slept.

Weak.

The effort to erect a new party or rather galvanize an old one, by raising a "Union" cry, and making a rally on General Scott, is one of the weakest political movements of the day. For Gen. Scott, in his own sphere, we yield to no one in respect. Of Gen. Scott, the political aspirant, the whole country has had a chance to judge.

However that may be only a *ruse*. It is evident however, that out of these Northern union meetings, and union-saving platitudes, some capital is sought to be made and appropriated by the "American and Whig Parties." That is just as weak without Gen. Scott as with him—if possible it is more so.

☞ Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday over the body of Alfred Mann, aged about 55 years. He was a school teacher in Middle Sound district, and from papers found upon his person he is supposed to be a native of England. Deceased had been drunk for several days, and was put in the watch house Sunday evening, and died sometime during Monday night. Verdict of Jury, died in a fit of intoxication.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

Acknowledgements.

Among the other evidences of the approach of Christmas, we found on our table on Christmas Eve, half-a-dozen bottles of Sweet Scuppernong and Sweet Flowers Wine, with the label of Messrs. Stanly, Smith & Co., Whiteville, N. C., and accompanied by the respects of the makers. It is *wine*, and no mistake, no drugged or doctored affair, but the genuine juice of the grape, duly fermented. It is of the vintage of 1855. Messrs. S., S. & Co. have our best thanks for their courtesy.

The associate requests us to return *his* best thanks to an esteemed friend, who sent him one of *the* turkies for his Christmas dinner. The kind feeling that dictated and accompanied this courtesy, is duly appreciated, and will not soon be forgotten.

MR. BRIGGS.—We commend the following extract from the New York *Tribune* of the 19th instant, to the attention of our neighbors of the *Herald*:

"The Americans gave Mr. Boteler 23 votes on the first ballot to-day, and on the second ballot Mr. Briggs of New York received the votes of nine Southern Pro-Slavery men, namely. Messrs. Anderson, Mallory, and Moore of Kentucky; Boteler of Virginia. Bouligny of Louisiana, Etheridge of Tennessee, Gilmer of North Carolina, and Harris and Webster of Maryland. *Mr. Briggs represents a district three-fourths of the votes of which are composed of Republicans who voted for him into Congress. He reflects their views on measures, if* not on the Speakership."

It is proper that we should add that, as regards the Speakership, Mr. Briggs did not vote for Sherman.

Dead.

The last steamer brings news of the death of DeQuincey, the author of the "Confessions of an Opium Eater." Mr. DeQuincey was generally known as the English Opium Eater, from the title of his best known work, although he had abandoned the use of the drug for very many years. We were somewhat amused to see how a telegraphic dispatch in a cotemporary announced the death of the celebrated English Opium *Dealer*.

He was a native of Manchester, and died at Edinburgh, Scotland, aged over seventy years. No English writer surpassed him in purity of style. Few equalled him.

Arrest of Rev. Daniel Worth.

We are indebted to Mr. Scott, of the house of L. M. Beebe, of Baltimore, for the following particulars of the arrest and trial of Worth, in Greensborough, on Saturday last. Mr. Scott was passing through on his way home, and was kind enough to call at our office and give us the particulars.

The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford, on Friday, on a Justice's warrant, and was tried before three Justices, in Greensborough, on Saturday. Messrs. McLean, Dick, and Scott appeared for the State, and Worth spoke in his own defence. We understand that he endeavored to defend his incendiary conduct, and in so doing read extensively from Helper's book.

Some fifteen or sixteen witnesses were examined. It was proved that he had used in his sermons the strongest and vilest incendiary language, and had circulated Helper's book. Among other things he has declared publicly that he has "no respect for the laws of North-Carolina"—that "they were enacted by adulterers, drunkards, and gamblers." And that he "would not have had old John Brown hung for a thousand worlds."

He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at Court, and $5,000 for his good behavior. He had given bail for his appearance, and was endeavoring to give bail for his good behavior. The Sheriff of Alamance, Mr. Patterson, was present, and intended to arrest him on a writ issued by Judge Saunders as soon as he passed from the jurisdiction of the Justices Court. He may, therefore, be expected here this evening to answer before Judge S. for his violation of the law in Alamance, Chatham, and Randolph.

We learn that the excitement in Greensborough was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.—*Raleigh Standard, 28th inst.*

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.—The mail train from the north, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, ran into the engine of the freight train, six miles from this City, last Saturday afternoon, by which accident the mail engine was greatly damaged and disabled; the express car, next to the engine, was a total wreck; the mail car badly injured, and the passenger coach somewhat injured. *No person was seriously injured.* There were a good many persons aboard; several ladies; Gov. Bragg, Hon. D. K. McRae, Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, a number of Southern medical students, seceders from the Philadelphia medical schools, and other gentlemen going South. The collision occurred thus: The freight train was on the side track, in order to allow the mail train to pass; but, the freight train being too long for the turn-out, its engine protruded over the track about eight inches.

We learn that the conductor of the freight train had sent a negro man to warn the conductor of the mail train, but having no flag he waved his hat, to which the conductor attached no importance, thinking it was a sort of Christmas hurrah.

The conductor of the freight train showed much presence of mind in backing his train as far as he could as the mail train approached. If he had not done this, the injury and loss of life must have been serious.

As far as we have learned no blame is attached to the conductors of the two trains.

The loss to the Road is by no means heavy.

Raleigh Standard, 28th inst.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—*Washington, Dec.* 25.—Reliable advices from Mexico, say that the reverses of the Constitutionalists are not so disastrous as has been stated in the newspaper reports. After Degollado's defeat at Queretaro, he purposely retreated beyond San Luis, considering a position at Metchula more important for his future operations.

Previous to his defeat he had an interview with Miramon, with a view to an amicable settlement of difficulties during which Miramon admitted that the reactionists could not triumph in the end, and that he (Miramon) favored liberal principles, but could not openly espouse them without being obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the Church party. The admission, reaching the city of Mexico, caused dread indignation, and probably gave rise to the rumor of a new revolution there in favor of Marquez.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—St. Mathew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword in the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the great, was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis a city of Phyrgia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body by a lance, near Maliphar, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was stoned and then beheaded

For the Journal.

North Carolina vs. Texas.

Messrs. Editors:—I have lately seen in your paper and others of the State, several very interesting letters written by emigrants who have recently left the good Old North State and gone to Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas, to better their conditions. They give a most glowing description of the beauty, luxuriance and richness of those States One might infer from a perusal of their letters, that they are proud that they have made their escape from the Poor Old North State and got into a land where they can gather riches by thousands without much labor, but they are mistaken and deluded. They will find that they will have to work harder than they did before leaving the North State, and probably not make so much; also live harder, and not have so many comforts and privileges. Many who have left the Old North State forever, would gladly come back if they were not ashamed to come, and could get the same old homestead. Many find, after it is too late, that they have left the best State in the Union.—Many who have left explored the district, county or adjoining counties that they lived in & found no rich lands for sale, and concluded that there was none in the whole State of North Carolina, but they were mistaken, there is any quantity of vastly rich lands in it. I cannot boast of my explorations of the State, but what little I have seen, satisfies me that there is as rich land in North Carolina as there is in any State, and can be bought as cheap, or cheaper, according to quality and location as in any State in the Union. In the Counties of Bladen, New Hanover, Cumberland, Sampson and Harnett, I believe that there are enough rich lands unimproved to supply a large portion of the State with grain, if put into cultivation. I will now specify some particular sections. I will first call attention to a district in Bladen County, improperly called Hupgry Neck, and I shall now take the liberty of calling it *Farmer's Delight*, which is to be its future name. James Allen, Esq., owns a large body of lands here; he is a large farmer, and is making a fortune by cultivating them. He has a large field that averages seventy-six bushels of corn per acre, and has been offered $100 per acre. He declined taking it, but said he would take $200, which would be a very low price for such land. The next tract that I shall call attention to, is the celebrated Salt Marsh and Buckle Swamp lands, owned by that gigantic and indefatigable farmer of Black River, John Corbett, Esq. A large portion is also owned by Messrs. Bannerman & McDonald. A large tract was recently owned by the late John G. Daniel. Also a tract by Joseph Thames, the two latter, and other valuable tracts in that section, are for sale,—they can be bought from six to twenty dollars per acre, which is no price. The lands are in bearing of every Steam Boat that passes Cape Fear River, and the Cars on the Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte;—not only that, they are convenient to the best markets in the State or you may select your market any where as you will always have steam navigation. Persons wanting to buy in *Farmer's Delight* will have to come soon, as it is rapidly being bought up by settlers and capitalists who wish to invest their money in good stock, Messrs. M. Douala, Bannerman and Corbett are now improving a large tract at Salt Marsh which is said to be the greatest job of work ever done in Bladen County. It has become a place of note, and attracts many visitors. About 70 acres of this marsh has no growth except weeds and grass, and is interspersed with a number of Salt and Sulpher Springs which attract considerable attention. I think a Salt Factory might be established. A part of this marsh was in cultivation this year, undrained, which produced about one hundred bushels of corn per acre, and Potatoes and Okra of enormous size, too incredible to tell—though true. The most of these lands are Swamp and can be drained for a mere trifle, say from $1 to $2 per acre. They are the easiest cleared and cultivated of any lands I have ever seen. A good farmer can make from $1,000 to $1,500 a year to the hand at the present prices for corn, and I suppose they are as good for cotton as any land in the State. people have never turned their attention that way, they have always made naval stores, shingles and timber for market. Let me here give a few words of advice and admonition to those who intend moving from the good old North State. Give it a good exploration, and if you find no place suitable to your mind, we say go, as you are too hard to please, but we say you will be pleased by looking and stay;—improve your native soil, the land of your fathers, the land of your birth. Messrs Editors, if you think this worthy of publication, place it in the columns of your paper, so that every other paper disposed, can do the same, as it is my desire to stop the emigration from North Carolina as much as possible. Yours with respect,

Dec. 20th 1859. NORTH CAROLINA.

Democratic Meeting in Robeson.

At a Democratic convention held in Lumberton, on Monday the 28th ultimo being Monday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, March 8th, 1860, and also to appoint delegates to a District Convention, to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be determined.

On motion, Alexander McMillan, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Jesse Fuller requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and then proceeded to make a few well-timed and sensible remarks upon the present condition of political parties in our State and country, and warmly urged upon the Democratic party the great importance of united action and harmony on their part.

On motion, the chairman then appointed the following gentlemen, Owen C. Norment, John Regan, and James Rozier, Esqrs., to propose resolutions for the consideration of the convention, who retired and in a short time reported through their chairman the following:

Resolved, 1st. That in James Buchanan we have a statesman worthy of our confidence and esteem—a statesman whose great national reputation cannot be tarnished by partizan sheets or disappointed political aspirants

Resolved, 2d. That we cordially approve of the administration of John W. Ellis—that we feel proud of him as a North Carolinian, and that we heartily recommend him to the State Convention for the exalted position he now fills with so much credit to himself and honor to the State.

Resolved, 3rd. That in Henry A. Wise, the Jackson of the present day, the South has a champion whose noble and chivalrous bearing challenges our warmest admiration, and that we earnestly recommend him to the Charleston Convention as the most suitable nomination that could be made.

The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates from the county of Robeson to the District Convention:

W S Norment, J P Fuller, J Regan, J A Davis, N A McLean, A McN Currie, A McDonald, D A Mallory, J H McMillan, N Buie, J McMillan, Maj A Watson, J D McAllister, S F Legget, S J Paul, J Thompson, J O Bridges, H F Pittman, W B Johnson, S Sealey, P Nye, M T Sealey, and J T Pope.

And the following gentlemen to the State Convention:

R S French, N D Regan, J H Rozier, Capt A Matthews, W H Willis, N W Jones, Col Alex McMillan, W J Stewart, W Glover, P McEachin, H H Ellis, E Boxley, J G McLean, J J Sinclair, J S Paul, R Paul, J Thompson, Dr J Rowland, R Ashley, A Inman, James Sealey, John Jenkins, H T Pope, and John Thompson.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee for the county, in pursuance of the recommendation of the State Executive Committee:

T A Norment, J P Fuller, R S French, Maj A Watson, and D S Morrison.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the North Carolinian and the Wilmington Journal, and Raleigh Standard requested to copy.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

ALEX. McMILLAN, Chrm'n.

JESSE FULLER, Sec'y.

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS.—*Washington, Dec.* 25.—A large number of mail contractors have informed the Department that unless Congress makes an appropriation early in January for the postal service they cannot continue to transport the mails, which they have done for months past satisfactorily to the Department at great sacrifices.

The Department has money to pay these demands for the quarter ending in September, but legal authority is wanting for the payment. The expenses of the current quarter are not payable until February. Over four millions are due contractors for arrearages for the year ending last June. Statements of indebtedness to contractors to the amount of two millions are held in this city.

The Government offices will all be closed to-morrow.

HINTON R. HELPER.—It will be recollected that this individual was exposed during the last session of Congress by Judge Biggs. Not liking the truthful picture which had been drawn of him, and supposing that Judge Biggs had obtained his information from Hon. Burton Craige, Helper made a dastardly attack upon the latter gentleman, but came out second best from the contest. It was incontestably shown by Judge Biggs, that Helper's conduct while in Salisbury, was such as to cause him to take his departure unceremoniously—having purloined money from his employer and given other evidence of his want of principle. After having covered himself with infamy—a fugitive from justice and a disgrace to the soil that gave him birth, it is no wonder that he should turn traitor to the South and join the fanatical horde of abolitionists who are making inflammatory appeals against our rights and institutions.—Notwithstanding it is shown that this man Helper is a bankrupt in character and utterly destitute of every gentlemanly principle, yet the anti-slavery men at the North welcome him in their midst and receive him at their family firesides upon terms of equality.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

AN IRISHMAN being asked, on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, took his hat off, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it had been made wtih a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

Paris Gossip.

The facetious Paris correspondent of the Boston *Evening Traveler*, tells the following good thing in his last gossippings:

Women differ from men in a great many particulars, but in none more than this, they are never open to conviction after they have reached years of discretion. There are, however, several ways of convincing them, and I think you will agree with me that the following cannot be ranked among the worst: At Frascati's hotel (which I must let you know is the favorite hotel of persons who visit here for sea-bathing—it stands immediately upon the beach) a woman from Paris made herself excessively disagreeable by her haughty bearing and impertinent raillery. These defects of character had made her offensive in Paris, but in the large dinner parties and balls of this capital there was always means of escape from so disagreeable a companion. It was different in a hotel in a small place, where nobody had any acquaintance. She was, as you may well imagine, cordially detested, and the ladies living in the hotel tried very hard to engage the gentlemen to drive her away The feat was not impossible, for there was one weakness in this woman through which she might be reduced to humbleness. She passed herself off for a great many years younger than her certificate of birth allowed, and dreaded any insinuation of the truth much more than she did all else.

A gentleman heard that two female friends whom he loved exceedingly had been the object of this woman's raillery, and he determined to avenge them. Although he is only six-and-thirty years old, his face is furrowed with wrinkles, and his hair is quite gray; he was dissipated during his first years of manhood, and he has traveled a great deal; the fatigues of pleasure and sight seeing have prematurely made him look like an old man. There being no ball that night, he resolved should witness this woman's humiliation, and all of the company were assembled in the large drawing-room of the hotel, engaged in conversation. He stared for some time at the woman I have mentioned, on purpose to make her say something, as she did almost instantly, with more than her usual haughtiness. "I beg your pardon, Madame," was his reply; "'tis true I have not the honor of your acquaintance, but I cannot forbear looking at you with interest, for there is betwen us a tie, which, though distant, is none the less precious in my eyes."

"And pray what may that be?" said she, even more haughtily than before. "A tie between us?"

"Why Madame," he rejoined, in a most affectionate tone, "you are my sister."

"Your sister!"

"Yes, Madame, you are my foster-sister."

"I dare say you were ignorant of it, Madame, and yet 'tis true. Wasn't your nurse a Norman woman who lived at Point l'Eveque, and wasn't her name Mandeline Picquet?"

"Why, yes, I think that was her name."

"Oh I knew it was. How often has she told me that I had a beautiful foster sister, Mille. Hortense—now Mme. de———. That is you, Madame, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"So you see, Madame, we are not strangers. since we had the same nurse with but two years interval between us."

"I hope, sir, you do not pretend to say that I am only two years younger than you are?"

"Oh! dear no! I did not pretend to say any such thing, for I know I am two years younger than you are."

"That's a good joke!" replied she laughing very loud to conceal her embarrassment.

"I beg your pardon, Madame, I am speaking seriously, but I am afraid I have spoken indiscreetly; for I thought that at our time of life we would have abandoned all pretensions, and would frankly confess the number of years that had rolled over our heads. I see you are vexed with me."

"Not at all, sir; on the contrary you greatly amuse me. It is an excellent joke to represent me as two years older than *you*. I am afraid you'll not find many to believe it."

"I know, Madame, I look a great deal older than I am; but I am only six-and thirty, which will make you only eight-and-thirty."

"What I? I am eight-and-thirty! You must be dreaming sir!"

"Indeed I am not. Would I were! But since the subject annoys you, let us drop it."

"No, sir, let us continue to elucidate the matter, [the woman hoped to carry the day by dint of audacity,] unless you consent to retract an assertion which is a joke in wretched taste, or an insulting falsehood."

"Madame! Madame! You treat me with unmerited severity, and to clear myself from the harsh charge you make against me, I must tell you I have sent for our old nurse. She will be here to-morrow, and I know she will vindicate me and give you pleasure."

As the gentleman made this remark, he arose, bowed and retired. By the sun-rise train the next morning the woman quitted Havre, leaving everybody at the Hotel Frascati deligihted at being rid of so disagreeable a woman.

AN IRISH ORATOR.—The Academy of Music, New York, was filled with a very large audience, on Sunday night, to listen to the eloquence of the eminent divine and scientific lecturer, the Very Reverend Doctor Cahill, who delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Sisters of the Order of Mercy. The New York News says:

He gave New Yorkers an exalted idea of what the Irish orator really is. Dr. Cahill is a magnificent speaker. He has none of the highfalutin common to the pretentious Irish orator. He is all simplicity, and quietly wins your every sympathy. His imageries are of the purest, the loftiest and the most appreciable type. They are frequent and ever varying, yet ever applying. What he says is purely to the point. He never rants. He makes you feel, without an effort, that he is a refined scholar and a profound thinker and a seasoned Christian. Not one of the thousands who heard him last night can ever erase from a pleased memory the charms of his eloquence or the graceful impression of his noble presence.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.—*New York, Dec.* 24.—The steamship Baltic, from Aspinwall, is below, coming up, with later advices from the Isthmus, and probably from California.

LATER.—The Baltic has arrived up. She left Aspinwall on the 17th, and brings upwards of $1,400,000 in treasure. The trip through from San Francisco occupied less than nineteen days. The mails and passengers from New York December 5 were still lying at Panama.

The U. S. ships Roanoke, Sabine, and Relief remained at Aspinwall. The Lancaster, Levant, and Saratoga were at Panama.

The news from California is mostly anticipated.—Money was coming in from the country sparingly, owing to heavy rains, and trade was dull and depressed.

Gen. Kibbe had succeeded in capturing 600 Red river Indians, comprising almost the entire tribe, which has caused so much trouble in the northern part of the State. They are to be placed on the "Pigeon" reservation.

Advices from Guatemala state that Beverly Clarke, our minister to that country, had protested energetically against the terms of the treaty recently entered into between England and Guatemula, as being a palpable violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Dimitry, our minister to Costa Rica, was at last accounts in Nicaragua sick of a fever.

RETURN OF THE YACHT WANDERER.—*Boston, Dec.* 24.—The celebrated yacht Wanderer, of slave trading notoriety, arrived here this forenoon from Flores, one of the Arones group, in charge of Capt. Welton.

Welton reports that the yacht sailed from Savannah in charge of "Capt. Martin" for the coast of Africa and a cargo of negroes; that she touched at Flores and took on board two Portuguese women.

Subsequently, "Martin" went ashore for provisions, taking the vessel's chronometer and charts. In his absence, Welton, the mate, got the yacht under weigh, steered for the United States, and bore up for Boston.

He also states that he was carried off from Savannah against his will, and that "Martin" was an assumed name, the captain's real name being Lincoln P. Patten, of Bath, Me.

The Wanderer is now in charge of the United States Marshal.

SENSIBLE VIEWS OF A MASSACHUSETTS EDITOR.—Whilst a few Southern citizens seem not to appreciate the importance of building up our own manufactures, the Newberry (Mass.) *Herald* thus speaks of the efforts in the South:

"The dissolution needed by the South is not of the political union of the States, but one that shall give them greater independence in their industry. Let them manufacture cloth and shoes and hats; let the cotton of the South be worked into fabrics where it grows, the iron be laid in rails over the soil beneath which it now rests, the gold of the Carolinas and Georgia be melted and wrought in those States, the wool of Texas be turned into the new built factories of that vigorous Commonwealth, while the timber of Florida and Virginia is made into ships to sail from and to their ports—if so the South will. It is such a diversity of pursuits that is needed to make the Southern section of this country the most prosperous land in the world."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, CITY, Dec. 27th, 1859.

In the House yesterday nothing of importance transpired. Smith of Va., made a long speech. No ballot for Speaker. The greatest good humor prevailed.

[FROM OUR EXTRA OF TUESDAY.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE.

SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1859 - 4½, P. M.

The Message was sent in to-day. We have received the following very full and satisfactory synopsis by telegraph, and hasten to lay it before our readers:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 27th, 1859.

The President after expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings enjoyed throughout the year, refers to the recent bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry.

These events, however bad and cruel in themselves derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease of the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in open war by the North to abolish slavery. While he himself entertained no such apprehension, they ought to afford solemn warning to us all to beware of the approaches of danger.

The President says, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land.

This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced with the last generation of the wise and conservative statesmen of that day. But he indulges no gloomy forebodings. He thinks that the Harper's Ferry affair may be the means of allaying existing excitement and preventing further outbreaks.

He cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement, by the Supreme Court, of the question of slavery in the Territories. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the Territories belonging equally to the whole confederacy, and have it protested there, under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor the territorial Legislatures, nor any other power has any authority to annull or impair this vested right. Thus has the *status* of a territory during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it becomes a State of the Union been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court.

He then describes the mode of admission of a Territory as a State of the Union. It may be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may prescribe. This principle had been recognized in some form by the almost unanimous vote of both Houses in the last Congress.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

All lawful means at his command have been employed and will continue to be employed against the slave trade.—Our history proves that the fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemn the slave trade.

CHINESE TREATY.

Ratifications have been exchanged. Two supplimental conventions are still pending relating to the rights of Americans in China, and to transit duties.

PARAGUAY.

Our difficulties with Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Our relations with France, Prussia, and all the Continental Governments of Europe—Spain, perhaps excepted—continue most friendly. The President recommends that an appropriation be made to meet the demand of the Amistad claimants. His opinion in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase, remains unchanged. He therefore again invites the serious attention of Congress to this important subject.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The President had good reasons, until recently, to believe that he would be able to announce that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been finally adjusted in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which Great Britain did not anticipate, she has not yet completed her treaty arrangements with Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, expected that this will shortly be accomplished.

In regard to the Island of San Juan, the President entertains no doubt of the validity of our title. He is happy to state, that what was left to Gen. Scott's discretion, could not have been placed in better hands. He successfully accomplished his mission, and there is no longer any reason to apprehend a collision between the respective forces, during the pendency of negotiations.

MEXICO.

The President regrets that the position of Mexican affairs is unimproved. He speaks on the subject at length. Outrages of the worst description have been committed against persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens there, during the last few years.

We have been nominally at peace with Mexico. But so far as our interest, our commerce, or our citizens there in any private capacity, are concerned, we might as well have been at war.

Mr. McLane, in August last wrote:—"I hope the President will feel authorized to ask from Congress power to enter Mexico with military forces at the call of the Constitutional authorities, in order to protect our citizens and treaty rights. Unless such powers are conferred upon him, evils must increase," &c.

The President adds—I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress. This is a question which relates to the future, as well as to the present and the past. The aid which he requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries requires she should have, belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, but by virtue also of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

For reasons stated, the President recommends the express passage of a law authorizing him to employ such military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. Should volunteers be selected, such force could easily be raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that country. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the Capital.

The President recommends the establishment of Military posts across the Mexican lines of Sonora and Chihuahua, for the protection of the lives and property of Americans against Indian depredations.

He recommends the establishment of a territorial government in Arizona.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The President thinks that the provisions of the recent treaty with Nicaragua, cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the employment of the naval force for the purpose of protecting Americans passing over the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantapec routes.

He again recommends that authority be given to employ the naval force to protect American commerce against seizure and confiscation by Mexico, and the other Spanish American States.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The President refers to the failure of the Post Office appropriation bill, and recommends the passage of a bill at the earliest day, to pay the amount with interest due to contractors. Also to make the necessary appropriation for that department for the current year.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

He recommended the Pacific Railway for reasons heretofore given.

REVENUE.

He says that it appears from the report of the Secretary of the treasury that it is extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to pass through the present and next fiscal year, without additional revenue. Should a deficiency occur, he recommends that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of the present duties on imports.

In conclusion, he recommends to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 28th, 1859.

Senate—Yesterday.—The Presidents' Message was received, and the Senate adjourned to Friday next.

In the House, one ballot was had for Speaker. Sherman was four short of an election. The balance of the vote was very scattering.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—According to the Monrovia *Star*, the ship which took John McDonough's slaves from New Orleans to Liberia, subsequently sailed for the African coast, and took in a full cargo of slaves, with which freight she is now bound home.

Characteristic Sayings of Choate.

The following short *dicta* are from the memorials of Rufus Choate, just published in Boston:

He said "he always *went in* for the verdict." "I care not how hard the case is—it may bristle with difficulties—if I feel I am on the right side, that *'cause I win.*" * * * "It is a rich and rare English that one ought to command who is aiming to control a jury's ear." * * "Never cross-examine any more than is absolutely necessary. If you don't break your witness, he breaks you; for he only repeats over in stronger language to the jury his story. Thus you only give him a second chance to tell his story to them, and besides by some random question you may draw out something damaging to your cause." * * * "At the outset then you want to strike into their minds (the jury) what they want—a good solid general view of *your* case; and let them think over that for a good while." "In," said he, emphatically, "you havn't got hold of them, get their convictions at least open, in your first half hour or hour, you will never get them at all." * * "As he had studied his jury," says the author, "till he knew them every one, so he would say something to hit every one. To his sharpened vision their faces were as glass. He read their souls through that glass." "He would never allow the jury to perceive him at issue with the bench." "The material of this great advocate's argument was a mysterious consolidation of the most dogmatic and positive assertion, the closest logic, the dryest law, the most glittering poetry, the most convulsive humor, fired by an enthusiasm uninterrupted & contagious."

"He constantly put himself into the jury-box, as it were; that is, he constantly made a sort of confidant of each juryman." * * "He never had, like some weak-minded advocates, several theories, each to be used in case of need in any new pinch of the case; he had *one theory*—one central commanding theory—and all the evidence squared and dove-tailed into and upon this one ruling centre, which commanded like a sentinel every portion of the whole variegated field." * * "His analysis and subtle refinement in discrimination was marvelously acute. His discussion of the witnesses themselves, personally, was striking, cunning and convincing. If he wished to break a witness in the confidence of the jury he made no direct assault upon him; that would have been a bungling and often an ineffectual proceeding. No, he described the witnesses generally, remarking, perhaps, that it was of very little consequence whether he was believed or not, but then he would go on to insinute rather than express a thousand disparagements." * * "His whole theory of argumentation was the exhaustive one; to exhaust every possible line of thought directly bearing upon his theory." "He said to me often 'standing up and addressing a crowd vaguely, an undefined mass, nobody in particular, and wheeling on the heel, looking about from side to side, cannot be the thing; it is no better than standing up and fiddling. Talk to *somebody*.'"

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE RELEASE OF MR. MYERS AT CARLISLE.—It was stated yesterday that Emanuel Myers, of Maryland, recently convicted at Carlisla, Pa., on a charge of kidnapping colored persons, had been released from custody. The Carlisle Herald, in its report of the court proceedings there, has the following particulars in relation to the case, which differ from those copied from the Frederick Examiner yesterday:

Wm. H. Miller, Esq., on behalf of Emanuel Myers, convicted at the November term, of kidnapping, asked leave to withdraw his application for a new trial. He stated that with the consent of the counsel for the commonwealth, he had gone to Maryland by an arrangement of the parties, there he had succeeded in having the negroes, husband, wife and child, returned to Pennsylvania, and that they were now at their former home in Dickinson township, and he asked the court, therefore, to enter a formal judgment in the

DR. LORD ON SLAVERY.—REV NATHAN LORD, D. D., President of Dartmouth (N. H.) College, has written a letter on the Harper's Ferry affair, to a Virginian, who has published it in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*.—Dr. LORD is now a man in advanced years—his age is about 75—but he reiterates to-day the same principles which he has taught for the thirty years during which he has presided over Dartmouth College. He has heretofore published letters upon the slavery question, which obtained a wide circulation from the ability and force which characterized them. Few men surpass him in the cogency of his thoughts, his vigorous expression of them and the fearlessness and courage with which he maintains the right. He concludes this last letter, to the Virginian, as follows:

But whether we have democracy, anarchy or despotism, we shall not be rid of slavery till the day of the Lord. Its existence depends not on forms of government, or philosophical speculations, or political manœuvres, or l gislative enactments, or judicial decisions, except as these may temporarily change its name, aspects or conditions, or vary its locations. The world must live on to its appointed period. It can live, as things are, only as it has lived, more or less, with all varieties of race, character and condition. These will find their appropriate spheres and places, not according to mere human judgments, but by God's providential ordering of Shem, Ham and Japhet, agreeably to physical laws and the plan of moral government, in reference to the ends of the present probationary state. Wherever there is a place and work for slaves, there they will be found. All things are fitted to all other things, and general laws will have their course. Our only wisdom is to study them, and live under them and by them, in subserviency to their mixed righteous and benevolent design. Without a miracle, I see not but that slaves will be called for in New England, and by New England men—slaves having the attributes, if not the name of slaves, and possibly in worse conditions than we now complain of in the South. Why not, if our present government should last another eighty years? For Yankees will not perform the menial work of life. They are above it now. The imported free servants of Ireland and other countries will soon be infected with Yankee independence, and have the means of living, above servile work, on their own freeholds! Then who will be our servants? Shall we have Coolies or Africans to hew our wood and draw our water? And what form of government shall be over them but that which is adapted to their comparative rudeness and imbecility, and conservative of the general system? The children and grandchildren of our present Abolitionists may yet be first to institute a harder serfdom than has yet been known, unless, indeed, they should themselves be compelled to sell themselves for bread, and suffer the proper chastisement of their fathers' sins for their rebellion against the government of God.

The Crisis.

The honor of the Democratic party imperatively demands that its Representatives in the House shall carefully avoid the advancement to the Speakership of any member of that body who is imbued with Know-Nothing proclivities.

The honor of the Democratic party imperatively demands that its Representatives in the House shall exert all their influence to prevent the elevation of any member of that body who affiliates with Know-Nothingism to a position from which it is possible for him to be translated, in virtue of such position, to the Presidency of the United States.

The honor of the Democratic party imperatively demands that its Representatives in the House shall adhere faithfully to the end—whatever the end—to the uncompromising hostility which animated it in the Congressional elections of the present and last years, against the demoralizing and disunionizing tendencies of Know-Nothingism in the South and Abolitionism in the North.

The honor of the Democratic party imperatively demands that its Representatives in the House should regard as political enemies those who would, in any manner, *interfere with the* freedom of conscience, or with the naturalization laws, or with the institution of negro slavery as recognized and established by the Constitution.

The Democratic party has never yet been guilty of a transgression of the provisions of the Constitution, nor of a desire to transgress them, and therefore it has no homage to pay to an expiring faction which has ever acted upon the principle that "the end will justify the means," and no restoratives to administer for its resurrection to active vitality.

The Democratic party has its integrity to protect, as well as conspirators against the Constitution to overcome. What would be said of it by enlightened mankind—what would it say of itself—if it were instrumental in "breathing the breath of life into the nostrils" of prostrate Know-Nothingism? The answer would be upon the tip-end of every tongue throughout the land, that it had become so unscrupulous as to sacrifice PRINCIPLE for EXPEDIENCY.

The diplomatizing which has been so actively progressing for the last two or three days between Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism, may eventuate in the ratification of a solemn treaty. Thaddeus Stevens, John Pennington, and Joy Morris—the member with a "sound record"—voted for Gilmer last Friday. Perhaps John Sherman, Benjamin Stanton, and Thomas Corwin, will vote for Etheridge to-day or to-morrow.—We shall see.—*States and Union.*

How a fellow from Shullsburg, in the mining district, was elected to the State Legislature is related by the Milwaukee News. The district was close, the Republicans being dangerously numerous, so the Democratic candidate, who was a miner and employed men to work in the bowels of the earth, secured the services of fifty-three stanch Republicans to mine in his shaft on the forenoon of election day, the understanding being that in the afternoon they should be allowed to go to the polls. The fifty-three descended the ladder 153 feet into the shaft, and were soon busy at work, drilling, cutting, blasting, &c. The candidate and employer saw them well employed, then ascended the ladder, reached the surface, and with the help of two or three friends in the secret, drew the ladder up after him, leaving fifty-three good Republican voters hard at work a hundred feet below, with no means of getting out till the ladder was replaced! Taking two sections of the ladder off to *have some new rounds put in*, he left for the polls, a mile distant, and when the votes were counted at night, to the surprise of his opponent, he had forty-two majority! An hour later there might have been seen fifty-three able-bodied men, each one bearing a lighted candle, emerging from a certain hole in the ground, like ants from a vial of molasses, profaning fearfully, and vainly seeking for the man who "pulled up that ladder," but for two days no such man could be found. Concluding they had been sold in earnest, after a consultation the miners agreed to charge nothing for their services, drink at their employer's expense, and let the matter drop—but he was elected.

TO EDITORS AND POST MASTERS.—The Washington *Constitution* is authorized to state, for the information of all whom it may concern, that the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers by attaching to each copy of the paper a printed slip containing, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscription expires, and in some cases the amount due thereon—matter which forms no part of the address, and is neither a bill nor a receipt—is a violation of the postal laws, and subjects each copy, so addressed, to letter postage.

The act of August 30, 1852, after fixing the rates of postage on printed matter, requires that "there shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, *except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent*;" also, that "there shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper," except bills or receipts to subscribers, as provided in the second section of the same act; and that, "if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage."

These provisions of the law leave to the Department and to postmasters no option but to charge letter postage on all newspaper and periodicals addressed in the manner we have mentioned. It will be for the interest therefore, of publishers using this method to conform in all respects to the law, and omit the date and the amount due from the slips containing the names of their subscribers.—*Petersburg Express.*

JONES ON THE NIGGER.—The *Knickerbocker* for this month tells a good story, none the less enjoyable for being a most palpable hit of the way in which "Jones," the "clever fellow" of the *Republican* newspaper establishment, "got out" the paper (*The Genius*) on an occasion of emergency, when the editor, who was a lawyer, was detained away from home on a lawsuit. Editor writes to Jones, who was a Democrat, and of course disliked the politics of the sheet:

POSEYVILLE, October 2, 1859.

DEAR JONES: Can't come till morning. Get out the best paper you can. Write short articles, and stir up the party for not giving their organs more assistance.

H. E.

P. S.—By the editor: Be emphatic, Jones! Touch 'em on the raw!

Paper owed its existence to Republican party. Politics its very life-blood. Jones had full powers, and used 'em.

Genius appeared with following editorial from pen of Jones.

THE NIGGER.—We admire him. We like him.—We love him. We go in for him. We have but one idea, and that is nigger. We have but one dream, and that is ditto. We preach but from one text, and *that* is ditto. We sing but one song, and *that* is ditto. We play but one tune, and *that* is ditto. We go our full length on nigger. We are all over ditto. We are ditto in the morning. We are ditto at noon. We are ditto at night. We are ditto all the time. We live on ditto. We sleep on ditto. We'll die on ditto. *And yet would you believe it, reader, The Genius don't pay!!!*

Next morning enter infuriated proprietor. "You infernal scoundrel!" he roared. Jones evaporated.—Stopped by editor just coming in. "Jones," says editor, shaking the paper at him, "Look here! what have you done?"

"Reckon I've '*touched 'em on the raw!*'" says Jones."

"You've killed the paper," cried the proprietor.

"You've ruined *me*," exclaimed the editor.

"How *did* you come to write such a savage article?" asked the proprietor.

"*To stir 'em up a little*," says Jones.

"The thing's outrageous!" says the editor.

"It's a little *emphatic*," says Jones.

Finale—Rush of Democrats and Republicans to printing office. Former exultant, latter savage beyond bounds. Jones relived from further assisting in the editorial department of that paper, and set up by Democrats as editor of a new Democratic paper then and there started, in view of Jones' manifest ability to "stir 'em up," and touch 'em on the raw."

From the New York Daily News, Dec. 16.

A "Union" Meeting.

Yesterday and to-day a large portion of our space has been, in the usual way of advertising business, purchased by the managers of what is called a "Union Meeting." Now we are in favor, earnestly and honestly, of a Union meeting. We were the first newspaper at the North to urge its policy, as a matter of courtesy, if not its necessity as a matter of simple justice to Southern sentiment. We have not altered our views, and still stoutly insist that a meeting—a people's meeting—is called for, and must be held. Deeming the proposal, as we at first took it to be, sound, sensible and seasonable, we suggested and upheld it; but finding that men who have a trade and not a heart interest in—who have a sectional and not a national sympathy with the South, had been made or had constituted themselves chiefs in the movement, we not only lost all confidence in it, but regarded it with a species of dread which honest men can best comprehend. We therefore dropped that meeting to take up a people's meeting, with a people's leader at its head.

The admixture of good names, (procured, we presume, as was at first that of Judge Bronson, by a species of false pretences best known to meeting-maker managers) does not favorably affect the doubtful character of this contrivance to make noted abolitionists pass current for conservative Union-loving men. Those who have books to sell at the South—who have silks to vend there—who have corn to send there—who have cotton or rice to receive from there—all such, no matter what their known proclivities previously, have signed the call for this meeting and have taken a share in its getting up. Now, we not only mistrust, but despise this abnegation of self for the sake of pelf.

Their real representative is Mr. Wade, of Ohio. This gentleman the other day in Congress, as Senator from Ohio, preached peace and union. It looked well and sounded well. But suddenly Senator Mason, of Virginia, reminded Senator Wade, that he (Wade) had already linked himself to disunion schemes, and proclaimed disunion ideas. When Senator Wade's own treasonable declarations, under his own name, were placed, before him, he "subsided" and looked ashamed, if he did not feel so. He, we say, is a fair type of many who have taken part in the proposed meeting. They speak well, but what they seem to say does not comport with what they have publicly wed themselves to. It is not a meeting with which, judging from most of those concerned in its getting up, we have any desire to connect ourselves. It is not national in its men, although national in its pretences. We want to see, and we shall see, in New York, a meeting of the people, headed by a man of the people—a demonstration which shall represent all classes, and the true spirit of the North, through the true men of the North, whose records have ever been national, and are not susceptible of the least suspicion. We do not desire to interfere with the suspected assembly, the "call" of which, as a matter of course, we publish, but we distinctly claim that a people's meeting must be held, in which no *sectional* element shall predominate, or at all share. We have an important letter on this subject from a prominent citizen, which we shall publish to-morrow.

ARREST.—A suspicious character was arrested in this town yesterday. He hailed from Connecticut, and was pedding books and other things. We believe that nothing was established against him except that he was offering other things than books without a license. For this he was liable to a fine. With the usual discrimination against our own people, this Yankee is allowed to peddle books without paying any tax, whilst resident booksellers are required to pay a State tax on all their business.

The man's name is Welton, and the books he peddles, or pretends to peddle, are "Moses and the Prophets" and "The New World."

Nothing being found of a criminal nature, he was discharged, on his promise to go off, which he did forthwith. He camps out, with his wagon, and is said to have been engaged in this sort of rambling life for a year. He will bear watching.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Naval Movement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Late last night orders were given to put an armament on board the *Dispatch* and steamer *Anacostia*, which are here, together with a large amount of ammunition, provisions and small arms, and for them to depart for Annapolis early this morning.—The rumor here is that an attempt is to be made by Philadelphians to retake the Oyster schooners lately seized for the violation of the laws of Maryland, in the Chesapeake, and it is surmised that the *Anacostia* is sent hither at the request of Governor Hicks.

FIRE IN AUGUSTA.—*Augusta, December* 23.—The carriage establishment of Mr. Luther Roll was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Much of the stock was damaged, several of the buggies being burnt. Of the carriages a number was saved uninjured. The building and contents were insured in the Mutual Company. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1860. No Institution in the State offers greater facilities for a thorough and accomplished education on more reasonable terms. Diligence in study, perfect propriety in deportment, and prudent economy in expenditures, are cardinal principles in our system of government. Board and tuition per session in the College course $70; in the Preparatory department, $60 Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c., at customary prices.

The daughters of all Ministers, who devote themselves exclusively to the ministry, of whatever denomination, will be educated free of charge for tuition. For a Catalogue, apply to the undersigned. S. M. FROST, *President.*

Dec. 27th, 1859. 95-10t—18-2t

☞50 CENT AMBROTYPES at the fine Reception Rooms of T. E. HANBURY, by a new and splendid combination light, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Rooms in the Telegraph Building, opposite Kahnweiler & Bros', and next to Dawson & McPeake's.

Dec. 2, 1859. 75-9t—16-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—2l tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,

Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canister, Kitefoot, Tin Foil Cavendish, Pure Turkish.

A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.

N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.

18-3m

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—A PREMIUM ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.—We call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, in our advertising columns. The "Post" is considered by many the "BEST," as it is the old st. of the weekly papers. For 1860, we perceive, it offers a large and beautiful *steel* engraving called "THE SPEAKING LIKENESS," as a premium to *every* subscriber. It offers also two other large *steel* engravings of "THE FALLS OF NIAGARA," as a premium to the getters up of Clubs. The contributors to the Post are not excelled by those of any other paper. *See Prospectus.**

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA REMEMBER

"Procrastination is the thief of time."

When disease invades the physical form, no time should be lost in procuring the right medicine and using it without delay. For chronic constitutional diseases, such as Rheumatism, King's Evil, Scrofula, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Ulcers, Enlargements and Pain of the Bones, and other similar diseases, this preparation will be found a most

EFFECTUAL REMEDY,

operating mildly and effectually on the general system, purifying and cleansing the vital fluids, giving tone and energy to the nervous system, and imparting stamina to the debilitated frame. Hundreds who had suffered years have been permantly cured in a short time by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

December 29. 18-1w

☞ Mr. McBryde offers his respects to the Educators of Duplin and adjacent counties, and announces that he will resume the exercises of his School at La Nuge, two miles southwest of Warsaw, (on the railway), on Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1860. He will prepare boys for entrance into any American college, or for business pursuits, and give thorough and systematic instruction in the natural and mathematical sciences, and in the English, Latin, Greek and French Languages. His Academy is located in an affluent and intelligent community; board, in refined and cultivated families can be had at very low rates, and pupils under his care will be free from those temptations to vice which beset and eventually ruin the village student.

Tuition, per month: English, $1 60; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, $2 40; Latin, Greek, French, and higher Mathematics, $3 20. Charges from time of entering.

Dec. 29th, 1859 18-1t*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May ,21 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
FIRST ROUND.

Dec. 31, Jan. 1, Wilmington,.....Front Street.
January 7, 8, North East,.....Lillington.
" 14, 15, Whiteville,.....Liberty Chapel.
" 21, 22, Topsail,.....Meadow Bridge.
" 28, 29, Duplin,.....Providence.
February 4, 5, Wilmington,.....Fifth Street.
" 11, 12, Elizabeth,.....Bladen Springs
" 18, 19, Onslow,.....Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,.....McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,.....Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,.....Johnson's Chapel.

The following gentlemen are the District Stewards:—Messrs. Stephen D. Wallace, John C. Blocker, Duncan Cromartie, D. S. Saunders, J. C. Millis, Fletcher H. Bell, Jonathan W. Thompson, James Smith, Wm. J. Parker, Wm. H. Walker and Thos. J. Forlaw.

They are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the Rev. Jno. S. Long (basement of Front street Church,) in Wilmington, on Monday the 6th of February, 1860, at eleven o'clock, A. M. A special matter of business will claim their attention. CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Holloway's Ointment—Mercurial salves, and all those compounds concocted of mineral agents, are highly dangerous applications. This Ointment composed entirely of vegetable extracts, is a harmless as well as efficient remedy, in all cases of eruptions, sores, boils, wounds, and contusions. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

4,250 sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled and Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt.

400 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

150 barrels Clarified and Refined Sugars.

25 hhds. fair to choice Muscovado Sugar.

75 do. prime retailing Cuba Molasses.

100 casks prime new crop Rice.

45 hhds. *strictly choice* Western Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

100 barrels extra New River Mullets.

200 boxes Soap and Candles.

100 barrels Portland, New Orleans and refined Syrup.

100 do. Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime Pork.

450 kegs Nails, of a good brand.

Also, Lard in barrels, tierces and kegs; Matches; Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope, &c., &c. Wholesale buyers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call upon us. 16-tf

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.

See advertisement in another column.

November 25. 13-2m

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 22d inst., by A. Lamont, Esq., Mr. MANLY VANLANGDENHAM, to Miss FRANCENA MATHEWS.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the brides father on Masonboro Sound, by Rev. M. Robbins, Dr. M. HOLDEN, of this town, to Miss SARAH A. BEASLY.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. John H. Mengert, Mr. G. FRED. HESPE, to Miss A. CATH. RUNS, both of this city.

At Six Runs, in Sampson county, on the 22d inst., by E. C. Smith, Esq., Mr. W. R. WATERS, of Goldsboro', N. C., to Miss MARY E. VANN, daughter of Wm. Vann, Esq.

DIED.

In this town Friday morning, Dec. 23d, Mrs. LORENA MILLER, aged 60 years. She has been a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for 30 years, and died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. She left 6 children and many friends to mourn her irreparable loss.

Herald please copy.

At his residence, in the village of Clinton, on the 15th day of December, ABRAHAM HOBBS, Sr., aged about 68 years.

The deceased was, for more than 45 years, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and, by his consistent christian course, became to be a useful citizen and esteemed by all who knew him. Afflicti n had tried his patience, but he bore up under it with cheerfulness and fortitude. He leaves a widow and a large family of children to mourn his loss.—Peace be to his ashes; and may he realize in the land of spirits that rest for which his soul panted while alive.

COM.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.31	@	32
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10¼
strict mid'g	00	@	10½
good mid'g	00	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7¼	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 37½
Superfine	6 00	@	6 12½
Fine	0 00	@	5 75
Cross	0 00	@	5 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton,	8 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	75
Oats	45	@	48
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	1 05
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4¼	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. in store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	25
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 12
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 90
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2	1 15	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 12½
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40¼
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3¾	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 00	@	1 40
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	65
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings	00	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11½	@	11½
Shoulders	9¾	@	9¾
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	11½	@	12½
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11½	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	12½	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	1 25	@	1 40
do. fm store	1 50	@	1 60
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	7¾	@	8
Muscovado	7¾	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9	@	9¾
Granulated	10¾	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	9 50	@	11 00
do. inferior ordinary	6 00	@	9 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 45
Rosin	do. 00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 60
Flour	do. 00	00 @ 35
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 75 @ 2 60
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	8 @ 9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 75 @ 2 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 55
Rosin "	00	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 75
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ ½
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	10 @ 12
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 0
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 6 00	8 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28TH, 1859.

Owing to the Christmas holidays, but very little out-door business has been done since our review of Wednesday last, and our report of sales for the week will be found meagre. Prices for the leading articles, however, are without material change. Crude Turpentine has been brought to market sparingly, and with a fair demand, has ruled firm at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine gave way half cent in the early part of the week, but it was recovered, and for the past three or four days the market has ruled steady at 40½ cents per gallon. For Common Rosin there has been a moderate enquiry, and we learn that several private transactions have taken place during the week—the market closing firm at an advance of 7 1-2 cents;—other grades continue unchanged. Tar has declined 10 cents, and rules quiet. Cotton is unchanged in price, but the market closes in rather a drooping condition. In other articles we have no important change to note, and refer to the following review for the week's transactions:

TURPENTINE.—The arrivals since our last have been exceedingly light, and, with a steady demand for distilling purposes, the market has ruled firm at $2 65 for yellow dip, $2 12 for virgin, and $1 65 for hard, per 2-0 lbs—all received having sold at above figures. The week's transactions foot up only 1,068 bbls., as follows:

| | Bbls. | Yel. Dip. | Virgin. | Hard |
|---|---

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1859.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ We had the pleasure this morning of meeting R. Harper Whitaker, Esq., the very clever editor of the Raleigh *Press*, and were farther pleased to find him in excellent health and spirits. He talks cheerfully of the prospects of the *Press*, and will start *that* daily paper with the beginning of the year "certain sure." We don't see any reason why a daily paper should not succeed in Raleigh, nor why Mr. Whitaker should not be the man to make it succeed.

Congress.

There will be nothing done before the next year.—*That* however, is near at hand. The Senate has determined to hold only informal meetings until next Monday week. The House is not organized, and will not be soon, we think. The Message will not be sent into the Senate until after the holidays. Indeed there would be no object in so doing, as the Senate is virtually adjourned until after that time, and so would the House be even if organized, which it will not be.

Fat.

Mr. T. Johnson, butcher, exhibited in market this morning some of the fattest beef we ever saw. The "beef" was raised and fatted in Wayne county, by Mr. John Cox, and although not weighing over seven hundred pounds, the fat on the back thereof was some two inches and a half thick. It went off rapidly at 15 cts. per lb.

☞ The Wilmington *Herald* of yesterday replies at some length to an editorial article which appeared in the *Journal* of Tuesday with reference to the attempt made to throw the responsibility *of* the failure to organize the House upon the Democratic members.

Our object in *that* article was to expose the *ruse* by which Mr. Gilmer and his friends sought on Friday last to place the Democrats in a false position. This we think we succeeded in doing. What inference the public will draw from Mr. Gilmer's course, is for that public to say—the facts are before it. It is not necessary for us to add comments further than the state of the case requires. The *Herald* itself took up the cry against the Democrats as responsible for the non-organization of the House, and in replying to this attack upon our party, we referred to Mr. Gilmer because he happened to be prominently mixed up with the affair, not because we cared to go out of our way to refer to him particularly.

We think the *Herald* will find out that Mr. Briggs will be found acting against the South pretty generally. The class of hybrid politicians to which he belongs, always are. We have no sort of doubt of his Republican leanings. But letting that pass, let us turn to the reference made by the *Herald* to Mr. Winslow's avowal in caucus, last week, that he would rather vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat than an American. The *Herald* goes on to say "The Anti-Lecomptonites are a very thin shade—if even that—better than a Black Republican—a kind of distinction without a difference." This is the *Herald's* judgment upon Anti-Lecomptonism. Let us see how it applies to Mr. Gilmer:—In a debate in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Gilmer rose to a question of privilege, for the purpose of making a personal explanation denunciatory of a newspaper article connecting him with the Helper publication. In the course of his remarks, he used the following language:

"In the discharge of a conscientious duty, I differed with my Democratic friends in the course which they, no doubt, from a similar sense of duty, conceived they ought to pursue. They sustained the Senate bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution. I voted honestly and conscientiously against that bill. I then believed, *I was then satisfied*, as *all men* are *now* satisfied, that it was *an infamous fraud and an infamous swindle*."

Is not Mr. Gilmer an Anti-Lecomptonite? If *he* isn't, who is? According to the *Herald's* own characterization, is not Mr. Gilmer "a very thin shade—if even that, better a Black Republican—a kind of distinction without a difference?" Mr. Gilmer appears as the representative of the Americans. Surely if Mr. Winslow should have to choose between a Democratic anti-Lecomptonite and an anti-Democratic one, he would, as a Democrat, choose the former as the least of two evils. No man knows the standing and tendencies of men in the House better than Mr. Winslow, and no man would be less apt to vote for Hickman or Haskines than Mr. Winslow. He does not regard them as Democrats any more than we do, and his language does not include them.

We do not charge Republicanism upon Mr. Gilmer, we do not wish to charge it upon *any* Southern representative if we can avoid it—we do not wish to believe it our ourselves, but we say that in his hostility to Democrats and Democracy, Mr. Gilmer allows himself to become mixed up with "opposition" tactics in such a way as seriously compromises the position of a Southern Representative—that this has been carried so far as to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of our institutions, being quoted and referred to in many of the Republican papers as an evidence of a growing friendliness to their cause at the South.

We trust that we have answered our neighbours fully and courteously. If we avoid controversy where controversy can do no good, we do so from no feeling of disrespect to any of our cotemporaries. In regard to the anti-Lecomptonites, if right upon other points, we do not see any cause for an "irrepressible conflict" with them. We do not go for dividing our strength upon dead issues—what Daniel Webster called "obsolete ideas." The next few days will show the metal of the six or seven anti-Lecomptonites, who yet stand out and refuse to vote for Sherman. Only *two* have yet fallen. The Indiana and Illinois anti-Lecompton Democrats act with the Democratic party in good faith.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Mount Vernon.

Miss Cunningham, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, puts to rest the reports that Mr. John Washington had failed, or that he could not give title to the Mount Vernon property. She publishes a letter from the Clerk of Fairfax, Va., County Court, in which that officer states from the record that Mr. Washington's title was clear and unencumbered, and that the title, grants, etc., are in regular unbroken order from the original grant in 1674 down to the contract made in 1858 between John A. Washington and the Mount Vernon Association, which was recorded in the County Court of Fairfax county on the 19th day of April, 1858.

Miss Cunningham states that not only the money necessary for the purchase, but $20,000 over has been collected. The purchase money, all but six thousand dollars, has been paid. A fund of one hundred thousand dollars, over and above the purchase money, is deemed necessary for the restoration and preservation of the house and grounds.

☞ A meeting of Southern students was held in Philadelphia on Monday last, and they resolved to secede in a body from the medical schools of that city and go to Southern colleges. Over a hundred go to Richmond. Jefferson College loses 200 and the Pennsylvania University 100. To give this movement moral force it remains to be seen whether it was made with the approbation of the parents or guardians of the young men. It exhibits a spirit in which the students are not suspected of deficiency, while of course, a meeting of men so very young could hardly lay claim to cool judgment.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* in its anxiety to say some hard and discourteous thing of a Democratic paper, appears willing to place its friend, Mr. Gilmer, in a more unenvinable position than we had supposed. Does not the *Observer* know, that it really makes no sort of difference whether Mr. Gilmer voted for the Northern Opposition ist on Friday, or on Saturday of last week,—whether on the next vote, after receiving the Free Soil endorsement that made his count mount up to 36, or on the next day. Perhaps it would have shown better, had it been on the first vote, for then it would have borne the looks of being merely complimentary—on the next day it was evidently premeditated.

Again, the *Observer* with that refined courtesy which forms one of its most charming characteristics classes what at most is a mere inaccuracy in a non-essential matter, as a "recklessness of truth." We said in our paper of Tuesday last, that Mr. Gilmer had, on the Friday before, received something like thirteen Black Republican votes. Can the *Observer* deduce any recklessness of truth from this, by counting up the vote and showing it to be fourteen? It is near enough for the argument, and the substitution of fourteen for thirteen, only makes the case so much the worse for Mr. Gilmer. It so far increases the evidences of Free Soil preference for him. Neither does it make the least difference on earth whether or not Hickman, of Pennsylvania, made one of those fourteen Free Soil endorsers of Mr. Gilmer. If *he* didn't, some other Free Soil hater of the Democracy *did*.

Does the *Observer* take anything by its motion?—Does it gain anything by its abuse of us? We have shown that its charges against us are wholly without foundation; and, of course, refuted accusations fall back upon the accusers, as they do in this case with the *Observer*;—there let them rest.

☞ We feared that the movement of the Southern Medical Students in Philadelphia was rather unadvised, and there can be no question that many of the young men have acted without consultation with their parents. If done deliberately, with the consent and approbation of those entitled to be consulted, and, by age and experience qualified to judge, the movement would have considerable moral effect, but not otherwise. There is this also to be considered: The faculties of the leading medical schools in Philadelphia have derived a large share of their strength from the South. The President of Jefferson College is Dr. Dickson, late of Charleston, S. C., and a good Southern man; Meigs, the professor of Midwifery in the same College, is from Georgia; Dunlingson, also a leading professor, we think of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, is from Virginia. So to some extent with the University. If any of the professors of Northern or Southern birth are Abolitionists, or have abolition tendencies, it is a new thing. We confess that we would rather not see politics mixed up with medical study; nor, if we must strike do we think it quite fortunate that the first blow should fall upon those who, it not our active friends, are certainly not our enemies.

No Speaker and No Message.

It was reported yesterday that the message would probably be sent in to the Senate on that day, and we expected to have received it to-night and to have laid it before our readers in the morning. But it appears from the telegraph that there is no Speaker and no message. Perhaps the faint hope of a Speaker, which the nomination of Mr. Millson, of Virginia, held out, led the President to postpone any separate action in the way of sending it in to the Senate alone. We fear that the hopes raised when Mr. Millson's name was brought forward are doomed to disappointment.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

For the Journal.

Steamships.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some two months since it was announced that a line of Steamships was to be established between this port and New York. Has anything been done to forward this really necessary enterprise?—Necessary, because unless we are content to remain idle and let our business pass away from us, the Steamships must be started.

I notice the two Railroads have subscribed liberally, and understand only $25,000 or $30,000 are required to complete the amount of the cost of two first class freight Propellers. Certainly our citizens will not permit this enterprise to die out for want of this small sum, insignificant compared with its importance.

The public will be pleased to hear something in regard to the matter. QUI.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Arms for Volunteer Companies.

Frequent calls having been made upon His Excellency the Governor for arms for volunteer Companies, the following letter, addressed to Mr. Abernethy, of Lincolnton, is published for general information. The reader will learn from the Governor's letter that the State has but a small supply of arms, even of the old fashioned kind; and that our quota for the next year will not exceed four hundred and twenty muskets, or two hundred rifles of the improved kind! In addition to this, our militia system is almost entirely inefficient. If the dangers which impend be real, does not the condition of affairs which these facts disclose call for legislative action? The Governor *has* done and *will* do all in his power to organize the militia and put the State in an attitude of defence; but an examination of the militia law, and the facts in relation to the want of arms contained in the Governor's letter to Mr. Abernethy, will show that he is comparatively powerless. We repeat what we have said in another article in to-day's paper—and we do so, we beg leave to add, without any intimation from, or consultation with His Excellency on the subject—that if the people of the State desire legislation *now*, let them signify their wishes in primary meetings, or in such mode as they may deem best.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 23d, 1859.

SIR:—Your favor of the 17th instant is at hand, from which I am pleased to learn that your neighbors have resolved upon forming a volunteer company for the defence of the State.

I feel obliged to every gentleman, as I doubt not the public will, who interests himself in organizing military companies of this character, as our volunteer corps is almost the only species of military organization now existing in the State. The militia system, as established by law, has become completely prostrated; in many parts of the State there are neither men enrolled, nor officers to whom orders can be issued, nor do I hope to be able to give this system any very useful vitality until additional legislation can be had upon the subject. The defects of the law are radical, and until they are amended, it will not be possible to effect a complete organization of our military forces.

I regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to comply with your request to be furnished with the modern improved rifle. There is not one gun of this description at my disposal. Fifteen hundred flint and steel rifles and some two thousand flint and steel muskets, together with a small number of pistols and cannon, are the only fire arms now to be found in our armories, and these, for all practical purposes, may be considered as almost useless. With such weapons our troops could not face those armed with the modern rifle.

In consequence of this deficiency, and the large demand for arms by the volunteer companies recently formed all of whom desire the modern rifle, I made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for two thousand long range rifles. I have not yet received from him a reply to my letter, as I had reason to expect, but learn through one of our Senators that the Secretary will not furnish us with these arms.

There will be due the State, early in the coming year, four hundred and twenty muskets only. If I receive our quota in rifles, as I expect to do, we would not get more than two hundred the rifle being more costly than the musket,—and this number would not furnish more than one fifth part of our volunteers who are now without arms of any kind.

This, sir, is the condition of the State with reference to arms for our defence, and I have no power by law to improve it.

I would suggest that all volunteer companies accept such arms as we have, as they would answer the ordinary purposes of drill.

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

H. W. ABERNATHY,
Lincolnton, N. C,

Reported Expressly for the Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SOUTH.

BEAUFORT, DEC. 20, 1859—SEVENTH DAY.

The Conference was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H Bobbitt.

After the minutes, the Rev. Mr. Heflin presented an affecting letter from Rev. Marquis L. Wood, the Missionary from North Carolina to China.

It was ordered that the letter be published in the Advocate.

Mr. Heflin read an extract from a letter from Dr. Lehon, giving an account of a farewell Missionary Meeting in New York, in St. Paul's Church, the splendid new Methodist Church. The venerable Dr. Bangs presided, in the 83d year of his age. Drs. Drulin, McClintoch and Lehon, and Rev. Mr. Wood, the Missionary from China, and Rev. Mr. Allen, from Georgia, delivered addresses.

Rev. Mr. Rurkhead presented a report from the committee on Books and Periodicals, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Hendren presented memoirs of the late Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rev. Enoch Moore and Rev. Wm. J. Langdon.

They were ordered to be printed.

Rev. Mr. Hendren reported that to meet the claims of superannuated ministers, widows, deficient, &c., $4,500 were necessary, and that $2,967 04 had been collected. This was distributed in proportion to the claimants.

Rev. Mr. Barringer read the report of the Trustees of the Conference, showing $11,779 34 at the control of the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Wyche reported from the Committee on Sunday Schools that portion of their former report which had been recommended. It recommended each District to raise $150 annually for five years. It was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Pell presented a report from the Committee appointed to prepare a fraternal letter to the Methodist Protestant church. He read the form of letter prepared and a resolution to appoint Rev. Mr. Closs a messenger to that body.

Rev. F. Reid said he wanted it understood, in adopting this report, we propose no compromise of our principles, no receding from our plans.

Dr. Deems said we all held to old Methodism, and the letter was written so that no misconstruction, of the kind supposed, could be placed upon it.

Bishop Early criticised a remark made by Mr. Closs, several days ago, to the effect that he hoped both churches would become one.

Mr. Closs replied that as he had been called by name, he would make a few remarks. *He meant just what he had said.* He hoped they *would* become one. The distinction was so small he hoped it would be done away. That he (Mr. Closs) had said upon the Conference floor of that church that no man was better satisfied with his church than he (Mr. Closs) was. Still he hoped to see the union of the churches, although he should never live to taste its blessed benefits, as it might come too late.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Messrs. Andrews and Jno. S. Long were appointed an Auditing Committee on the accounts of Rev. Mr. Jones, Agent for the Depository.

Rev. N. F. Reid presented the report of the Publishing Committee of the North Carolina Advocate.

Dr. Deems offered an amendment which was adopted by the Committee. This led to a discussion of the "Advocate," in all its interests. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Nicholson, N. F. Reid, Heflin, Deems, Barringer, Closs.

The time was extended for Dr. Deems to finish his speech. He had been ill during the night, but had come to make this speech. He spoke at length, reviewing the whole history of the publication, and offered the following as a substitute for the report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the Conference be called upon to contribute his note to the Publishing Committee of the N. C. Advocate, payable in ninety days after date, for any amount he may choose, and that he be allowed to reimburse himself from collections taken publicly or privately, in his Congregations.

The resolution was adopted with great unanimity, and the ministers on the spot subscribed $1200 nearly.—Many others are still to contribute. There was great interest during the speech and the settlement of this question. It was considered a crisis in the Advocate.

The Conference adjourned.

Much business is done in the Bishop's Cabinet and among the Trustees of the various Colleges and other Institutions of the Church.

BEAUFORT, DEC. 21, 1859.—EIGHTH DAY.

After the minutes, Rev. Mr. Wills, of the Methodist Protestant Conference, was introduced.

Rev. Jno. N. Andrews presented a report from the Committee to audit the accounts of Rev. Charles P. Jones, approving the accounts.

On motion of Rev. D. B. Nicholson, it was resolved that the Bishop be requested to appoint Rev. Junius P. Moore, as agent of the American Bible Society, provided he can get the appointment.

Rev. Mr. Heflin offered a resolution that Mr. Moore be *recommended* to the Bible Society. *It was withdrawn.*

Rev. Mr. Reid presented the report of the Education Committee, showing a healthy and prosperous state of the Colleges and Seminaries under the charge of the Conference.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson was appointed Agent for Trinity College.

Messrs. W. O. G. & J. Foard offered to surrender to Trustees appointed by the Conference, as soon as the Conference shall have paid $12,000; that the debt is to be binding on said Foards until paid; that in proportion as the debt is paid, the Conference is to be co-proprietor; and that until the entire liquidation they shall conduct the school on principles promotive of education in the Methodist Church.

The proposition was adopted. Messrs. N. H. Bobbitt, M. C. Thomas, W. C. Gannon, J. W. Floyd, J. T. Kearns, were elected Trustees of Olin.

Cedar Grove Male Academy, on condition of recommending it, offered to give board and tuition for one son of a preacher of the Conference, for the first twenty scholars; one for the next ten, and one for each five thereafter.

It was determined that the Conference assume the ballance of $20,000 and pay interest thereon until paid, and that all the advantages be extended, which were contemplated by the plan originated by Dr. Deems in behalf of Greensboro' Female College. That College was represented as being full to overflowing, as "the great success of the Conference."

Wayne Female College was represented as being in very flourishing condition. On motion of Dr. Deems, the Bishop was requested to re-appoint Rev. S. M. Frost to the Presidency of that College.

Warrenton Female College and Lenoir Institute were earnestly recommended; also, Glenn Anna Female Seminary.

Rev. W. H. Bobbitt was elected Trustee of Greensboro' Female College, and Rev. Mr. Barrett, Director in Warrenton.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted and ordered to be published.

The papers belonging to the case of Alfred Caneners, a local preacher, were presented, and the grounds stated by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Rev. Mr. Moran made a very handsome defence, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Nicholson, the decision of the Franklinville Circuit was reversed.

Rev. Mr. Reid offered the report of the Publishing Committee of the N. C. Advocate. For that report Rev. Mr. Closs offered a paper setting forth that the Conference had yesterday determined to enlarge the Advocate and publish it on the credit system. To do this required a capital. He presented the following two resolutions:

1. That a capital of $5,000 must be raised.
2. That $725 be apportioned to each District, to be collected by the Presiding Elders during the year.

He followed it up with clear and cogent remarks.

Rev. C. P. Jones offered some difficulties.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson moved the adoption of the first resolution, which was carried—namely, that $5,000 be raised.

On the second, Mr. Nicholson did not think that plan would do. You have already put upon them the amount necessary to pay the debt. So we have about $7,000 to raise. Can we do it? Is it practicable? I go for this plan if it will effect the object. I do not think it will. Nearly $100 on each circuit and station we are to collect in addition to the support of the ministers. He suggested an Agent. *Rev. Mr. Closs* said the difference between the last speaker and himself was that he (Closs) had been both Agent and Presiding Elder, while Mr. Nicholson had only been the latter. He (Closs) had found it easier to collect as Elder than as Agent.

The second resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Craner read a report recommending amendments to the Constitution of the Book and Tract Society. All the proposed amendments were adopted.—The following gentlemen were elected Book Committee, viz: Messrs. Selby, Hutchings, Palmer, Gorman, and Rev. Messrs. Barringer, Heflin, and Jones.

The amendments will be published.

It was ordered that the Book Committee appoint the Book Agent any time in the year.

Rev. Mr. Reid offered a resolution that any of the Presiding Elders may employ Rev. Paul J. Kistler, which was passed.

Letters having been received announcing that Dr. Deems had been elected to a Professorship in the University of N. C., the following resolution was offered and adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Authentic information has reached this Conference of the election of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D, to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina,

Resolved, That we respectfully request Dr. Deems to accept said Professorship when it is officially tendered him by the Board of Trustees of that Institution; provided he can do so consistently with his sense of duty to himself and the Church.

Dr. Deems made some feeling remarks, declaring himself ready to do what is necessary to promote Methodism, if not at too great a sacrifice.

Bishop Early said that he had met Gov. Morehead on his way, and the Gov. had told him that a number of the members of the Board had desired to elect Dr. Deems, and had regretted that no one could extract from Dr. Deems a decision as to whether he would accept or not, and the Bishop says he told the Governor that Dr. Deems was right in not compromising himself by such pledges, but that if they had a Professorship to offer Dr. Deems, let them offer it, and Dr. Deems would exercise his judgment.

A resolution, offered by Rev. James Reid and D. B. Nicholson, was passed—very complimentary to Bishop Early, and requesting him to visit us.

A Board of Trustees for Cedar Grove Academy was appointed.

An afternoon session was held. Rev. Jere Johnson was located, and Rev. R. C. Maynard was made Supernumerary.

Dr. Deems moved a vote of thanks to the people of Beaufort for their hospitality. It was carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Votes of thanks to the pastors and Railroads were passed.

A day of fasting and prayer was appointed.

Rev. Mr. Heflin made explanatory remarks in regard to projected improvements in the *Advocate*

About six o'clock the appointments had been read, and prayer was had by Rev. James Reid. The following are for the next year:

APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh District.—D B Nicholson, P E. Raleigh City, Joel W Tucker; Raleigh City Mission. D C Johnson,; Raleigh Colored Mission, Jno L Newby; Raleigh Circuit, James B Bobbitt; Taw River, Jos B Martin, J Reid: Louisburg, T P Ricaud; Henderson, Benj F Long; Person, T W Moore, JP Moore; Granville, Williamson Harriss; Hillsboro', O J Brent; Hillsboro' Circuit, Jno W Tinnin; Chapel Hill, Jesse A Cunniggiun; Nashville, Geo E Wyche; Editor N C Advocate, Rufus T Heflin.

Greensboro' District.—N F Reid, P E. Greensboro', L L Hendren: Guilford, James B Alford; Davidson, John W Lewis; Forsythe, David W Doub; Winston, James E Mann; Stokes, C M Pepper; Wentworth, D R Bruton: Yanceyville, Wm Barringer; Leasburg, Alfred Norman; Alamance; Chas H Phillips; Franklinsville, Robert T N Stevenson; Trinity College, B Craven; High Point, James F Smoot; Ashboro', Jos C Thomas; B Craven, Pesident of Trinity College; N H D Wilson, Agent of Trinity College.

Salisbury District.—W H Bobbitt, P E. Salisbury, Thos W Guthrie; Rowan, R A Willis; East Rowan, Jas J Hines, Mocksville, M C Thomas, T B Reeks. supernumerary; Iredell, Wm. C. Gannon, W W Albea supernumerary; South Iredell, R S Webb; Alexander, Jno W Floyd; Little River Mission, ——; Jonesville, Isaac F Keerns; Wilkes, Chas M Anderson; Surrey, Isaac W Avent; Blue Ridge Mission, M N Taylor; Jauraton Mission, S Helsebeck.

Washington District.—S T Wyche, P. E. Washington, Wm E Pell; Roanoke, A W Mangum, T B Kingsberry; Warren Circuit, J H Andrews; Plymouth, John W Jenkins; Williamston, Abram Weaver; Greenville, N A H Goddin; Columbia, W F Clegg; Mattamuskete, H H Gibbons; Bath, W D Meachem; Neuse, Charles P Jones; Tawboro', Rob't S Moran; Neuse Mission, N A Hooker; Portsmouth and Ocracoke, Wm H Wheeler; Cape Hatteras, F H Wood; Roanoke Col'd Miss., M J Hunt; Tar River Mission, M H Height.

Newbern District.—Wm Closs, P E. Newbern Centenary, James H Brent; Andrew Chapel, W H Barnes; Newbern Circuit, B B Culbreth; Snow Hill, James B Bailey; Wilson, H Hudson; Edgecombe Col'd Mission, W M Walsh; Contentna, Jno R Brooks; Smithfield, L Shell; Goldsboro, R G Barrett; Everittsville, Jos H Wheeler; Jones, John M Gunn; Trent, T R Triplett; Morehead City, John Jones; Slocumb Creek Mission, P W Yarrell: Beaufort, Ann Street J L Fisher; Beaufort, Purvis' Chapel, J H Hill; Straits, Jno C Brent; Cape Lookout Mission is to be supplied; S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.

Wilmington District.—Charles F Deems, P. E. Wilmington, Front St., Jno S Long, do. Fifth St., Jos Wheeler; North East, to be supplied; Topsail, Geo W Deems; Smithville, J H Robbins; Cape Fear Mission, Wm M D Moore; Whiteville, C W King; Elizabeth, A D Betts; Bladen, W B Richardson; Sampson, P J Carraway, L W Martin, Supernumerary; South River Mission, D Culbreth; Duplin, B F Guthrie; Onslow, S D Peeler.

Fayetteville District—P Doub, P E. Fayetteville, L S Burkhead; Evans' Chapel, R P Bibb; Fayetteville Circuit to be supplied; Robeson, Wm M Jordan; Rockingham, S D Adams; Anson, P H Scovill; Montgomery, Thomas C Moses; Uwharrie, Zebedee Rush; Deep River, W S Chaffin; Pittsboro', Jas W Wheeler; Haw River, Jno Jillett; Cape Fear, Gaston Farrow; M L Wood, Missionary to China; Wm Carter transferred to the Virginia Conference; Jno S Davis transferred to Tennessee.

United States Treasury Estimates for the next Fiscal Year.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1859.

Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

SIR—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress, of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of courts	$10,225,625 79
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post Office	5,998,474 04
Pensions	849,000 00
Indian department	1,018,502 38
Army proper, including miscellaneous objects	13,888,725 72
Military Academy	183,892 00
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	1,979,878 00
Naval establishment	11,244,845 63

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, and a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:—

Miscellaneous, including expenses, of collecting revenues from customs	3,776,961 14
Compensation to the general Post Office for mail service	700,000 00
Arming and equipping the mails	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00
Interest on the public debt	3,386,621 34

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz:—

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	5,211,836 22
Interior Department (Pensions and Indian)	1,237,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,914,838 00
Total	$66,714,928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on the 30th June, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers furnished by the several departments, containing, explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Dec.* 21.—It is the present design of the majority of the Senate to adjourn to-morrow until Monday, then till Thursday, and from the last named day to the following Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to spend the holidays at home. There will be enough Senators here, meantime, to conduct the formality of adjourning.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. They included the appointments made during the recess, and the name of Francis J. Grund as consul at Havre. None of them were acted on, further than being referred to the appropriate committees for examination.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a dispatch was received last evening from several Southern Senators, advising the students from Southern States in this city not to mix in politics, but to stay where they are. It is also reported that the fathers of some of the students have telegraphed their sons not to join in the movement. It is almost certain, however, that two hundred will leave to-night, one hundred and fifty of whom will stop at Richmond.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The report published in some of the newspapers of this city that the Baltimore and Washington rail road had issued free passes to the Southern students who are about leaving here has no foundation.

A "BREAD PANIC."—A baker in England stole a tombstone for the hearth of his oven. One of his customers finding a death's-head on the bottom of his loaf of bread, ran in dismay to his deacon, fearing the end of the world was approaching. The latter was in equal trepidation, when on examining his own loaf, he found the marrow-bones. In their alarm they had recourse to the parson, who could afford them no consolation inasmuch as "Resurgram" was legibly set forth in bold relief upon his own loaf.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1859

In the SENATE, yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced.

HOUSE.—The vote for Speaker yesterday—Sherman received 106; Millson 96; Gilmer 6; Scattering 11. Necessary to a choice, 114. No election.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, died on Sunday last.

It is reported that the President will send in his message to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1859.

The steamship Asia brings Liverpool markets to the 10th inst.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 42,000 bales—all qualities had declined ⅛d. Holders are pressing sales and the market closed dull, particularly for the new crop. Fair Orleans 7 15-16d.; Middling Orleans 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands 6 1-2d. Stock of American at Liverpool 275,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions dull.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞ a 96.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 23d, 1859.

SENATE.—Yesterday the Senate resolved on holding merely informal sessions after to-day, until the second of January.

HOUSE.—Two votes were had yesterday, but no election of Speaker.

Foreign News by Steamship Asia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23d, 1859.

The Steamship Asia arrived here yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th.

It is rumored that the Chinese have sealed up the Russian Embassy at Pekin, and notified the Russians to evacuate the Amoor River settlements.

The Directors in the Great Eastern are about mortgaging the ship to pay pressing liabilities.

Italy is unchanged.

Spain has made a new levy of 50,000 troops.

Further European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 10th, 1859.

Flour—Sales dull, and quotations nominal. Wheat steady, with an improved demand. Corn quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady at 4s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, 1859.

The Senate adjourned over on yesterday, to Tuesday next.

The House voted once for Speaker. Sherman fell short 4 votes of an election. The Democratic votes were greatly scattering.

Letter from Gov. Packer to Gov. Wise.

The following is the telegraphic response of Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, to the letter addressed by Gov. Wise to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 1st, 1859.

Your letter of the 25th, having been mis-sent to Harrisonburg, Va., was not received until this morning.—Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, which, you say, was "unobstructed by guard or otherwise," in *this State*, but in *Maryland* or *Virginia*. In relation to *them* Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown will, undoubtedly, be found in the sequel utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Nor will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders or elsewhere, to be made a depot, a rendezvous, or a refuge for "lawless desperadoes" from other States, who may seek to make war upon our Southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed, and, under all circumstance, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated. WM. F. PACKER.

Four Days Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The California overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

The steamer Sierra Nevada was to leave for San Francisco on the 28th for Panama, to take New York mails of December 5th.

The steamer Cortez had reached San Francisco, causing much rejoicing—fears for her safety having been entertained.

A severe gale occurred on the 24th, flooding the streets of San Francisco, and causing much damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner General Morgan was sunk and several other vessels were seriously injured.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 27th, destroying $10,000 worth of property.

The Austrian brig Joack, from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have foundered, had been found anchored on the Mexican coast with two sailors on board who were in a starving condition. All the crew, with the exception of three others, who landed in a boat at San Blas, had died.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 25th ult.

It was rumored at San Francisco that the U. States Senatorial contest in the Legislature would be narrowed down to Gov. Weller and Mr. Baldwin as the candidates. It was also supposed that the election would be postponed till the next session of the Legislature.

The revenue cutter Wm. L. Marcy had returned to San Francisco, being unable to load at San Farralone Island, in consequence of a severe gale.

The Markets.—At San Francisco business was dull, and no sales of importance had been effected since the departure of the last steamer. Sales of 500 casks of Lard are reported at 13⅛c per lb.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans, Dec.* 21.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

Sugars were buoyant at Havana; holders were demanding an advance, which buyers were reluctant to give. Stock in port 28,000 boxes against 33,000 boxes last year. Exchanges on London 15⅝ a 16 per cent. premium; on New York 3¾ a 4 per cent. prem.

"Yes," said a kind mother, of one of our city churches helping her little son to learn his Sunday-school lesson, "Cain was a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; he was so bad that he thought every man would slay him. Where could wicked Cain go to?" "Why, mother," replied thoughtful Johnny, "Cain could have gone to Baltimore."

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244-43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen*:—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—42-tf M. LONDON.

TURPENTINE TOOLS.

WE WISH TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS, and all in want of the BEST TOOLS, that we have further improved our Hackers, Pullers and Scrapers, and that our Round Poled Axe is still unsurpassed. A full supply on hand, and for sale by. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

December 22d, 1859.

FRENCH MERINOES.

AT VERY great bargains.

Dec. 6th HEDRICK & RYAN.

GENUINE

VALENCIENNES and Bruxelles Lace Sets—some entirely new styles—Collarettes and Piccolominis.

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.

Dec. 16. Old